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POPULATION TODAY

Vol. 14, No. 7/8 July/August 1986

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Elaine M. Murphy

African leaders met in Harare, and PRB was there. See page 3.

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FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

We're told on good authority that:

At a major science museum in the Northeast, there's a population clock on display. Schoolkids, needless to say, are fascinated. Clearly they (the kids) believe the numbers. Moreover, they actually believe that there is a direct correspondence between actual births and deaths and the clock's blinking lights. Perhaps a connecting wire?

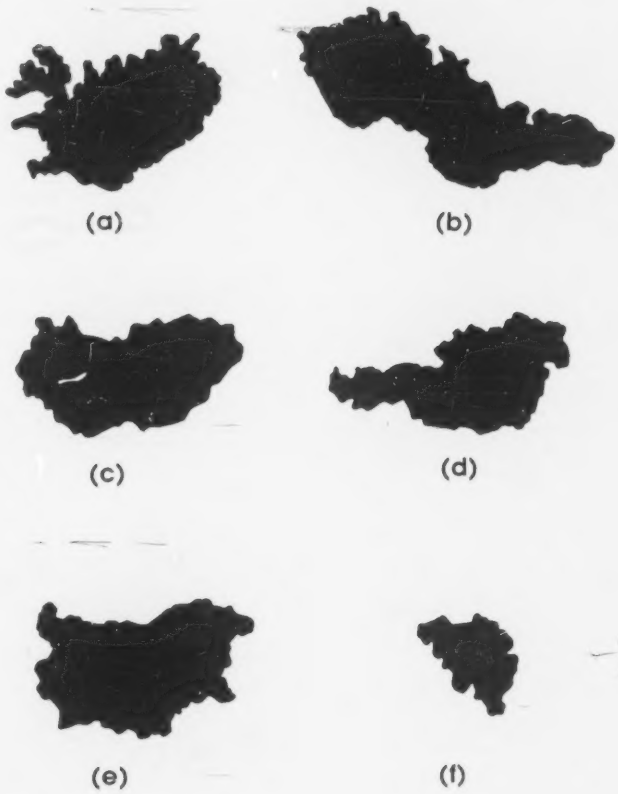
When you grow up, however, you'll learn the great lesson of science; that there is no magic connection between your models and awesome Reality. There are only your elders, humbly and responsibly measuring the world and trying (with brave model after model) to infer the invisible order behind the welter of visible data.

In addition, the museum being of the touchy-feely variety, the schoolkids apparently consider the population clock as one more mechanical exhibit with pushbuttons. And they have often been observed repeatedly pressing and punching the "death" light (which looks like a button), undeterred by apparent lack of results.

Now cut that out!

— Art Haupt

SPEAKING GRAPHICALLY



Rorschach countries: Every country has its own unique shape, but some national profiles are a bit less distinctive than, say, Italy, Australia, or Texas. Can you name the six nations silhouetted above? (Answers on page p. 9.)

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African Policymakers Discuss Population

A conference with impact. That's what the organizers of the All-Africa Parliamentary Conference on Population and Development hoped to deliver to some 150 African lawmakers from 39 African countries who came to Harare, Zimbabwe, May 12-16, to swap information and ideas.

Billed as a "historic breakthrough on the problems of Africa," and organized by the Global Committee of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, the conference brought together country leaders from all over the continent, many of whom gained new insights into the population and development efforts of neighboring countries.

In the end, their goal was achieved. Conference participants adopted a declaration recognizing the role of population in development, and the need for efforts to be made on the part of the government to improve the quality of life of the populace. The policymakers emphasized the need for improved health care, new family planning research and services, realistic migration policies, improved status of women, and self-sufficiency in food production for the continent as a whole. Furthermore, the parliamentarians resolved to institute a permanent Council of African Parliamentarians on Population and Development to continue national, continental, and global support for these issues and to monitor implementation of the declarations adopted at the conference.

The conference was populated by VIPs, such as Honorable Comrade Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe, and James Grant, head of UNICEF, pictured at right with PRB vice president Leon Bouvier, and received extensive coverage in *The Herald* of Harare and newspapers throughout the continent.

RAPIDly progressing

In conjunction with the official conference, the RAPID II (Resources for the Awareness of Population Impacts on Development II) team organized population policy workshops for a specially invited group of 25 African policymakers from 15 countries. Since 1983, RAPID II has been contributing to the discussion of the relationship between population and development, and to the systematic formation of national population policies throughout the world. Using microcomputers, RAPID II team members graphically illustrate population and development relationships to ranking members of governments throughout the developing world. RAPID II also funds population research done by developing country nationals and provides direct assistance to seminars on population issues and policies, such as the workshops in Harare.

> In Africa, leaders are more willing than ever before to consider fertility-reduction policies

PRB's profit-making subsidiary, the Demographic Information Service Center (DISC), holds a subcontract with the Futures Group for the RAPID II project. DISC's team of three (led by Tom Goliber, with Pietronella van den Oever and Leon Bouvier), has worked extensively throughout the sub-Saharan region. In addition to organizing the policy workshops, the DISC/RAPID II team offered logistical support for the official conference.

In Africa, the general sentiment about population policies has been changing over the past few years. National leaders are more willing than ever before to consider fertility-reduction policies. In response to this trend, RAPID sponsored the workshops to give the participants, many of whom work for organizations responsible for population activities in their home countries, an open forum to exchange ideas and discuss policies and strategies. Such policy-oriented discussion did not take place in the official conference. In addition to attending the workshop, all the RAPID participants were involved with the official conference, mostly in the capacity of observers and rapporteurs.

PRB's IMPACT

PRB made another important contribution to the Harare conference and policy workshops, in the form of a colorful poster and three publications on African population trends designed specifically for the conference. The publications were commissioned by RAPID and produced by another PRB project: IMPACT (Innovative Materials for Population Action). These handsomely designed booklets provided the policymakers a clear and understandable picture of African population trends, contraceptive prevalence, and family planning program options.

Continued on page 9

Some illustrious conference participants (from left): James Grant, Honorable Comrade Robert Mugabe, unidentified man, Leon Bouvier.

'Population Pressures' to Migrate North

In 1950 Latin America's population of 165 million was on a par with the 166 million population of North America (the U.S. and Canada). But by 1985 it was 1.5 times larger – 405 million versus 264 million – and by 2025, according to United Nations medium projections, it could be over twice as large as North America's population – 779 million versus 345 million.

In PRB's *Bulletin* for July, "Population Pressures in Latin America," economist-demographer and PRB president Thomas W. Merrick points out that this population surge, coupled with economic downturns of the 1980s, adds up to tremendous problems for the diverse countries south of the Rio Grande that range from vast and populous Brazil down to the tiny island nations of the Caribbean. And because of the close geographic, economic, and social ties that bind the two regions, these problems are bound to mean ever-larger flows of migrants into the better-off countries of North America.

WHO/NICEF photo by H. Cerm

Drawing water in a Colombian squatter settlement.

Latin America's post-1950 population expansion began with two decades of growth at nearly 3 percent a year, as mortality declined and fertility stayed at a high 6 to 7 births per woman. Though fertility has dropped substantially since the 1960s, the rates in most countries are still well above the "replacement" level of 2 births per woman, Merrick notes. Also, because of past high fertility and decreasing mortality, population age pyramids are bottom-heavy with extra-large proportions of young people. This ensures continuing increases in annual births, despite declining fertility rates per woman, and also extra pressures on job markets.

These pressures have weighed heaviest on the region's cities, Merrick says. Extreme land-tenure inequality and the urban bias of post-World War II industrialization policies have meant that rural areas could absorb little of the population increase and the result has been massive rural-to-urban migration. Because of the capital intensiveness of postwar industrialization, growing city populations have had to turn to services to find employment, mostly self-created jobs in the informal sector. The pressures on city services and housing as well as job markets have been compounded by economic downturns of the 1980s and the overconcentration of urban population in a few large cities. Mexico City, Sao Paulo, Buenos Aires, and Rio de Janeiro, for example, currently rank No. 1, 3, 7, and 8 in the lineup of the world's largest metropolises and by 2000 the region is expected to have more than 50 cities with populations of over a million.

The search for jobs coupled with political turmoil in Central America has led to large flows of international migration from poorer to better-off countries within the region and increasingly northward into the U.S. and Canada, Merrick observes.

Some Latin Americans have argued that long-standing income and political inequality rather than rapid population growth hinders the region's economic development. But a new view sees both as obstacles, Merrick says. In Merrick's opinion, recent fertility declines have resulted from the joint effects of increased access to family planning–19 of the countries now support family planning programs – and "the economic and social pressures posed by the gap between young adults' aspirations and their ability to realize them."

In the long run, demographic and economic pressures could slow Latin America's population growth "faster than anyone has imagined," he suggests. But in the meantime, the region and its neighbors to the north will feel the certain consequences of its rapid population growth of the past few decades. The number of young adults in the labor force entry-level ages of 15 to 24 will grow by 22 million between 1985 and 2000, with over 8 million of this increase coming in Mexico and the six Central American countries closest to the U.S. With the debt crisis and inflation cutting back living standards and Latin America's supply of productive jobs even further, this "points to even larger flows of international migration within the hemisphere, particularly to the U.S.," Merrick warns. *–J.v.I.*

Copies of the 51-page *Population Bulletin*, "Population Pressures in Latin America" (Vol. 41, No. 3), can be ordered for $4.00 each, 2-10 copies, $3.00 each, 11-50 copies, $2.50 each, over 50, $2.00 each. For order information, see page 10.

Anti-Asian Violence Pattern Probed

A pattern of "activity [against Asian Americans] in the form of violence, vandalism, harassment, and intimidation continues to occur across the Nation," the U.S. Civil Rights Commission says in a new draft report. "Incidents were reported in every jurisdiction visited by Commission staff and in other parts of the country as well."

Violence against minorities has an unfortunate history in the U.S., but Asian-directed violence has not been studied until recently. It ranges in seriousness from anti-Asian bumper stickers to assault and homicide. Its victims include such diverse groups as Hmong tribespeople, Korean shopkeepers, and Vietnamese fishermen.

"No single factor has produced current anti-Asian behavior. Rather it appears to be a combination of many factors of which race is one," says the Commission in its draft report. Among other things, the report reveals economic resentment of, and also profound ignorance about, Asian Americans; for example, the shocking 1982 murder of Vincent Chin in Detroit. Chin, a Chinese American, was fatally beaten in a parking lot by two unemployed auto workers, reportedly because they thought he was Japanese and they were expressing resentment over U.S. sales of Japanese cars.

(The defendants received probationary sentences for manslaughter, but one of them was subsequently convicted under federal law for violating Chin's civil rights and sentenced to 25 years in prison. The Chin case was instrumental in drawing national attention toward Asian-directed violence.)

According to the Commission, one problem is that many citizens evidently do not see people of Asian or Pacific Island origin as the diverse groups they are, even though they come from many different societies and in many cases have been a component of the U.S. population for generations.

Continued on page 9

SOFTWHERE

A new library of demographic personal-computer programs from the East-West Population Institute enables fertility estimation by indirect means, such as Palmore and Rele methods, own-children method, and cohort parity increment method from UN Manual X. This software – with the formidable name of EASWESPOP-FERTILITY – runs on the IBM PC and compatibles with MS-DOS 2.1 or higher, 256K memory, and one disk drive. Cost of software and documentation is $10.00 (check made payable to East-West Center). Write: Data Analysis Unit, East-West Center, Population Institute, 1777 East-West Rd., Honolulu, Hawaii 96848.

SURVEY REPORT

Zaire

The Republic of Zaire, formerly the Belgian Congo, is the largest country in land area of those lying entirely within sub-Saharan Africa. High fertility and mortality rates are creating a young population, while the growth rate seems to be hovering around 3 percent.

Zaire's first Contraceptive Prevalence Survey (CPS) was taken between 1982 and 1984, and conducted by the Zairian National Institute of Statistics, with financial and technical assistance from Westinghouse Health Systems. Previous demographic surveys date back to 1955. The current survey covers only four urban areas – including Kinshasa, the capital – and two rural areas. As have other African countries, Zaire has come to recognize that family planning can enhance maternal and child health. Zaire's CPS was designed to assist in evaluating family planning programs already in place.

The survey found that, in general, urban women are more educated than rural women, with about 42 percent having a secondary education compared with only 24 percent in rural areas. However, this difference does not seem to have much impact on fertility patterns.

The total fertility rate (TFR) of surveyed urban women ranged from the capital's low of 6.9 lifetime births per woman to a high of 8.1. In the rural areas surveyed the average number of births per woman is about 7.

The desire for more children among both groups of women is fairly high. Of those women wanting more children, the majority want to wait 1-2 years after the last birth, though this is not reflected in contraceptive use. Although 86 to 97 percent of the urban women (depending on the city) surveyed knew of some form of contraception, only 39 to 70 percent have ever used any method, and only an average of 20 percent were using any method at the time of the survey – and more than half of these used traditional methods. Contraceptive knowledge among rural women is about the same as that of urban women, thanks to the proximity of a hospital in one of the surveyed rural areas. Contraceptive use is highest in the area immediately surrounding the hospital; more women residing in that area were using contraceptives at the time of the survey than in any of the urban areas.

– W.P.

DEMOGRAPHER'S PAGE

Mexico's Population and Employment at the End of the Century

by Victor L. Urquidi

The following is from a speech given at the opening of the First Seminar on "Projections on Mexico's Population," Mexican Academy of Medical Demographic Research, Mexico City, Mar. 6, 1986.

It is true that our country's impending problems hold our attention these days. It is also essential to scan further horizons. Indeed, population should not be the only issue under consideration, because in an overall view of Mexico's future one should consider such basic elements as its natural resources, social and political organization, economic problems, and the future of Mexico's relations with the rest of the world. But population, like the second hand of the clock, does not stop. More births than deaths take place each day, and as time passes society shows a much greater need to absorb, profit by, and look after its ever increasing number of people.

To tackle demographic issues, one needs projections based on historical facts. Rapid change in major variables, even if measured by tenths of percentages, has cumulative impact. The fact that the population growth rate is recorded with or without a few decimals should not be a matter of indifference, for every increment counts when accumulated. In the past we have forgotten this simple mathematical fact.

Since 1972-1973, when Mexico's population policy was articulated, the decreasing growth rate has become a key element in the country's future development strategy. However, let us not deceive ourselves with a figure that is already considered low by some. Mexico's estimated annual growth rate of 2 percent is still very high. It doubles our total population in 35 years and if this rate of growth is maintained, Mexico will have 164 million people in 2021. On the other hand, if birth rates decrease according to the goals and programs planned by the Government, we will enter the year 2000 with some 105 million people and the year 2021 with around 130 million.

Mexico's Labor Force

The working groups in this seminar will focus on a number of projection issues: fertility, mortality, and others. I would like to concentrate on the growth and utilization of the labor force. As we were at least 10 years late in starting our population policy, we are still in the process of absorbing those people born before fertility rates started to decrease into the working ages and hence into the labor force.

> 700,000 to 800,000 young people flood Mexico's labor market each year . . . The task of generating jobs will be enormous

If the decrease had taken place in 1963 rather than 1973, the rate of increase in the labor force would have fallen by 1979. Given present dynamics, the labor force is still increasing rapidly and will continue to do so at least until 1989, and the labor force's growth rate will not show any significant decrease before the end of the century. We are in the typical situation of a country whose previous high birth rates and consequent broad-based age pyramid give rise to demographic momentum. In these conditions the economically active population grows faster than the total population for some time. Such is our case. Mexico's total population increases 2 percent per year, while our labor force is increasing at 3.4 percent.

Projections of the future labor force are thus shaped by past events—essentially by the fertility of the past 25 years and also decreasing mortality rates. The latter is a significant but not a determining factor. It is significant because mortality has decreased steadily over the past 20 years, especially infant mortality and mortality of children 14 years or younger. But it is not a determining factor because fertility weighs more heavily in population growth rates than does mortality. Even so, infant and child mortality continue to decline, bringing increased numbers of survivors aged 15 and over who sooner or later will join the labor force.

One can only speculate about international migration, because projections are not available, let alone analyses of migration's impact on the age distribution of today's and tomorrow's labor force. However, it is estimated that every year approximately 200,000 people emigrate more or less permanently from Mexico, and one can assume that these people are mainly working-age men and women who have been unable to find jobs in Mexico, and, due to wage differentials, family reasons, or other causes, have decided to migrate.

Because labor markets in Mexico, like the U.S., are segmented, it is difficult to ascertain the impact of migration. It is generally held that migrants are drawn out of the Mexican labor force and that they depart carrying with them ever higher skills. In some parts of northern Mexico skilled labor is scarce, not because there is no local demand for it, but because the human resources are emigrating, either temporarily or permanently.

We need to focus on the future of immigration. There have always been flows of individuals moving for professional and other reasons. But in recent years we have started to notice the presence of refugees and (excepting

Victor L. Urquidi, an economist, is former President, El Colegio de Mexico and The Bank of Mexico

Mexican underemployment. A young souvenir hawker works the stalled Mexico City traffic.

Guatemalan peasants) increasing numbers of skilled and semiskilled laborers from Central America – all of which is having an impact on Mexico's labor markets.

In view of the segmentation of the labor market, I don't want to overemphasize this issue, since immigrants do not always displace nationals. The point is that they have an impact on job opportunities in Mexico just as Mexican migrants in the U.S. fill gaps in the structural demand for workers where segmented supply is inadequate. It is very likely that so long as the growing labor force in Central America does not find sufficient job opportunities in the region, the tendency to cross the borders and enter Mexico in search of employment will be very strong.

1 Million New Jobs a Year

The experts downplay the demographic effects of these flows, including labor force growth. The current size of Mexico's labor force is uncertain, but it probably doesn't exceed 24 million. Of an estimated 1986 population of 82 million, that is almost 30 percent, perhaps a little less. There is little doubt, however, that of those 24 million, open unemployment represents about 3.5 million. Of the 20.5 million employed, some 40 percent, or approximately 9 million, are underemployed or hold informal jobs, which leaves some 11.5 million people holding regular jobs.

Since 4 million people work in government or in quasi-governmental organizations, the productive economy absorbs only 7.5 million, of which at least 5 million are employed in industrial jobs and the rest in services and primary activities. The problem before us, for the near as well as the far future,

> There will be many more jobs by 2000, but there will also be more unemployment and underemployment—a paradoxical situation

is that the country's population growth each year floods the labor market with an additional 700,000 to 800,000 young people in search of jobs.

Suppose the objective were to have a labor force of some 40 million in the year 2000, with a population that would be 105 million if projected decreases in birth rates occur. The labor force would then rise to 38 percent of total population, as against the current 30 percent. Furthermore, if in the year 2000 we want lower rates of open unemployment, say 6 percent, as opposed to today's 13 to 14 percent, Mexico would have to create an additional 15 million jobs – a million a year. These calculations incorporate possible increases in labor force participation among young people and women, who still participate in relatively small numbers.

It is obvious that the task of generating jobs will be enormous. To reach that goal, job creation will have to be much higher than in the last 15 years. Required increases in formal sector employment will have to be at levels which in the past have been reached only in years of exceptional economic growth. The figure of 15 million new jobs over 15 years could shift for several reasons: for example, if annual migration to the U.S. or other countries with high levels of per capita income were to increase; if the projection of large immigration from Central America did not materialize; if the educational system were to retain the school-age population for a longer time, and on a full-time basis, in high school or higher education; or if participation of women in the labor force did not increase.

Some of these alternatives presume increases in family income in Mexico that would relieve the need for women's labor; or presume that young people would remain underemployed during their part-time enrollment in the school system; or that economic prosperity in Mexico would make emigration less attractive. Productive self-employment could also increase in the informal sector, though we know little about this option.

Meanwhile, in Mexico as in other countries, modern technologies are having their labor-disrupting effect in industrial production and services by displacing unskilled and even semiskilled labor, no matter how much they

Continued on next page

Mexico's Employment

Continued from preceding page

tend also to generate employment in new activities.

It is difficult to forecast all the possibilities, since they depend on other factors related to economic and social development as a whole, but they should be taken account of in any extensive and serious study of the problem. Since the 1970s no general study has been made on employment prospects, and it is urgently needed.

If there's any truth to these points, it's likely that we will succeed in increasing jobs by 2000, but there will also be more unemployment and underemployment – a paradoxical situation that deserves serious examination.

This conclusion is not just demographic determinism. It may well be argued that with future development, Mexico should be able to provide productive employment for its labor force. But we know that to obtain economic growth adequate to absorb the increasing labor force, reduce present unemployment, and also lower underemployment, a series of extraordinary requirements will have to be fulfilled, all of them entailing higher real rates of investment than in the past, present, and foreseeable future.

In certain periods, Mexico's economy has been able to develop at a fast pace, though with the help of substantial borrowing to supplement domestic savings. Now we're talking not of simple extrapolations from past experience, but about fundamental shifts in the economic structure that will have to be efficient both in terms of achieving higher per capita income, and in creating enough jobs to reduce the specter of open unemployment and chronic underemployment that Mexico faces today.

Essential among the requirements to stimulate employment growth is increased agricultural productivity to expand the domestic market. Increased industrial productivity is also needed to spur exports of manufactured goods, especially those of labor-intensive industries. It may seem contradictory to affirm that by increasing productivity, employment will increase, since it is usually assumed that greater productivity means more production with less labor. Nonetheless, a global, integrated perspective is required, not just one that focuses on labor or an isolated production unit. Machines can also be more productive, more efficient. And the economy as a whole could function with a higher degree of collective efficiency.

Returning to the demographic perspective, it should be emphasized that even if the economy grows at rates higher than those we now foresee, Mexico will still have an oversupply of labor over the next 15 years, especially in the next 8 to 10. This requires real rethinking of the concept of "employment" in the future. There is a tendency to regard employment too much in terms of salaried jobs listed on a regular payroll, so typical of bureaucratic systems which assure employment and wages (but not productivity). This phenomenon also characterizes many state-run and private sector enterprises.

As is the case in Europe and other regions, informal employment, including self-employment, is gaining ground and should not be considered an aberration as long as it is productive. Some countries are heading toward a situation in which "employment" will alternate with education and reeducation, or recycling, rest, and leisure. New kinds of employment will be found, as well as new ways to utilize human resources in working ages. So-called "full employment" will probably never be attained, but neither will "full unemployment." Social security and social responsibility mechanisms will have to be devised for the unemployed and partly employed. In short, we may be living in an "end of employment" era.

Needless to say, as long as population policy is strongly geared towards the reduction of fertility, as Mexico has belatedly done since 1974, this scenario will be alleviated to a certain extent. Some may consider it overly pessimistic, but it deserves serious consideration. If instead of 105 million people in 2000 we increase only to 95 million – which would require unprecedented efforts in family planning – we would undoubtedly be in a better position to face the problems of the 21st century. But that would still not ease the problems we face over the next 15 years. □

Translation from Spanish by PRB

Mission Accomplished In Singapore

Over the past few years, Singapore (population 2.6 million) has completed its transition to low fertility. In recognition of this, the Singapore Population and Family Planning Board, established in 1965, is winding down its activities, its objectives achieved.

Singapore's total fertility rate has fallen from 4.9 average lifetime births per woman in 1965 to 1.7, well below the approximately 2.1 level of fertility necessary for replacement. Singapore is still growing at about 1.1 percent per year, however, because of the great number of women in the childbearing ages of 15-49. Everything else being equal, this growth rate should eventually fall.

The Population and Family Planning Board's family planning and demographic functions will be integrated into other government bodies, such as the Ministry of Health. – *A.H.*

Access to U.S.'s Last IUD Limited

The Alza Corporation, manufacturers of the only intrauterine device (IUD) available in the U.S., is undergoing an "internal evaluation" of its marketing procedures. During this evaluation, expected to end by fall 1986, Alza will sell the IUD only to current customers, and only at those customers' 1985 buying levels. This effectively closes the door on any woman interested in commencing use of the IUD.

In February, the G.D. Searle Corporation announced that they were stopping U.S. sales of their IUDs, the Copper-7 and TATUM-T, because of "unwarranted" lawsuits and the unavailability of affordable liability insurance.

Will Alza follow suit and discontinue marketing of its hormone-releasing Progestasert-T IUD? If so, the small number of effective contraceptive methods available to American women will become one fewer. – *J.A.*

All-Africa Conference

Continued from page 3

In preparing the publications, IMPACT—like RAPID, a contract with the U.S. Agency for International Development—carried out its mandate to improve the use of population information and research findings by policymakers in developing countries. Using sophisticated graphics, the IMPACT team creates materials on a variety of key population topics, packages them impressively, and distributes them to leadership audiences in the developing world. IMPACT provides technical assistance and support to selected LDC institutions that want to disseminate research findings on population and family planning to their own leadership groups, and also produces *ad hoc* material for special briefings and conferences, of which Harare was an outstanding example. —*J.A., A.H.*

Anti-Asian Violence

Continued from page 5

Asian Americans number about 5.1 million, about 2.1 percent of the U.S. population as of 1985, according to PRB estimates. Since immigration law reform in 1965 and the influx of Southeast Asian refugees following the Vietnam War, this population group has grown more rapidly. (See PRB's *Bulletin* for October 1985, "Asian Americans: Growth, Change, and Diversity.") In 1985, 264,691 immigrants to the U.S., i.e., 46 percent of legal immigrants, were Asians. They are concentrated more in some areas than others, but even in the San Francisco area, where Asians are considered concentrated, they account for only 1.12 percent of the total metro area population.

Statistics on the level of violence against Asians are hard to come by, a situation the Commission hopes its findings will help correct. An independent fact-finding agency of the Executive Branch, the Commission has been researching the dilemma since 1984, with field investigations in eight states. The report, "Recent Activity Against Citizens and Residents of Asian Descent," was approved by the Commission in June and will be published in late summer 1986. —*A.H.*

ANSWERS

Answers to "Speaking Graphically," page 2: (a) Iceland; (b) Czechoslovakia; (c) Hungary; (d) Austria; (e) Bulgaria; (f) Belgium.

POSITIONS/PROFESSIONALS

Project Director, International Clearinghouse on Adolescent Fertility of the Center for Population Options, to provide overall supervision and coordination of international project involving information collection, assistance, and grants for youth workers in adolescent pregnancy prevention/sexuality education. The International Clearinghouse on Adolescent Fertility collects, analyzes and distributes materials related to sexuality education/adolescent pregnancy prevention to program staff who reach young people in developing countries. As needed, it creates new program resources in English, Spanish, and French, and offers technical assistance to increase effective programming for adolescents. *Specific duties:* project strategy, staff supervision, translation supervision, development of periodic and new materials, communication and cooperation with allied groups, project evaluation, assistance in securing funds. *Qualifications:* bilingual in Spanish/English and bicultural, international experience, knowledge of field, training experience helpful. *Salary:* negotiable. *Contact:* Judith Senderowitz, Executive Director, Center for Population Options, 1012 14th St. N.W., Suite 1200, Washington, D.C. 20005.

POPULATION UPDATE

Estimated United States Population:

As of February 1, 1986	240,640,000
As of February 1, 1985	238,400,000

The above estimates include armed forces overseas and are from U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 983.

Estimated World Population:

As of July 1986	4,942,000,000
Annual growth	83,000,000

From estimates on PRB's 1986 World Population Data Sheet.

Latest Provisional Statistics for the U.S.: February 1986

	12 months ending with February					
	Number		Rate			
Item	1986	1985	1986	1985	1984	1983
Live births	3,729,000	3,687,000	15.6	15.6	15.5	15.9
Deaths	2,074,000	2,070,000	8.7	8.8	8.6	8.6
Natural increase	1,655,000	1,617,000	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.3
Marriages	2,427,000	2,462,000	10.2	10.4	10.5	10.8
Divorces	1,188,000	1,154,000	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.1
Infant deaths	39,300	39,300	10.6	10.7	10.8	11.2
Population base (in millions)			238.7	236.5	234.2	231.9

Note: Rates are given per 1,000 population, except for infant deaths, which are given per 1,000 live births. Rates are based on revised population estimates from the 1980 Census.

Source: Monthly Vital Statistics Report (Vol. 35, No. 2) from the National Center for Health Statistics.

NEW FROM PRB

Population Handbook, International Edition: PRB's International edition of the popular *Population Handbook* is now ready in the "revised edition." Like the updated original version, this revision features added and expanded sections on the life table, total fertility rate, and other features. The 76-page *Handbook* has been updated with new statistical examples and graphics from a variety of nations, and contains a revised section on sources of data. Also in the works is a revision of the French language edition, expected in several months. Prices for the *Handbook* are $5.00 per single copy; 2-49 copies, $4.50 ea.; 50-99, $4.00; 100 or more, prices on request.

1986 World Population Data Sheet in Two More Languages: In response to many suggestions, the *World Population Data Sheet* is now available in French and Spanish language editions. These editions are identical in format to the English versions. Prices for the *1986 World Population Data Sheet, Données démographiques*, and *1986 Datos demográficos de la población mundial* are $2.00 per single copy; 2-10 copies, $1.75 ea.; 11-50, $1.50; over 50, $1.25.

The World's Women Teaching Kit: Targeted to teachers of high school and college classes, this kit contains PRB's "World's Women: A Profile" Data Sheet; "Women — A World Survey," a colorful 44-page publication of statistics about women by Ruth Sivard; a 4-page *Population Education Interchange*; a 16-page teaching module on women; and two student worksheets. Price: $7.50, complete. Buy 25 or more kits and get a 25 percent discount. —*C.H.*

Send order to PRB, Circulation Dept., P.O. Box 35012, Washington, DC 20013. Orders of $20.00 or less must be prepaid. Please add $1.00 for postage and handling. Orders over $20.00 may be billed with applicable postage and handling charges added. International orders: Please add $1.00 or 25 percent of the cost of publications ordered (whichever is greater) to cover postage and handling.

TAKE A NUMBER

Fertility and Revolution: Several observers have noticed that on the *World Population Data Sheet* Hungary is shown to have the same negative growth rate (−0.2 percent) as West Germany, although German fertility is quite a bit lower. It seems surprising that both countries would have the same negative rate of natural increase, since Germany's total fertility rate (TFR) is 1.3 children per woman compared to Hungary's 1.7. The explanation lies in the effect that the 1956 Revolt and its aftermath had on fertility. Hungary was in the midst of a modest postwar "baby boom" in 1955 with a TFR of 2.8. But, fertility dropped immediately after the Revolt, reaching 1.8 in 1962. After that, fertility climbed to a TFR of 2.4 in 1975. Since then, Hungarian birth rates have slowly declined in the manner of most more developed countries.

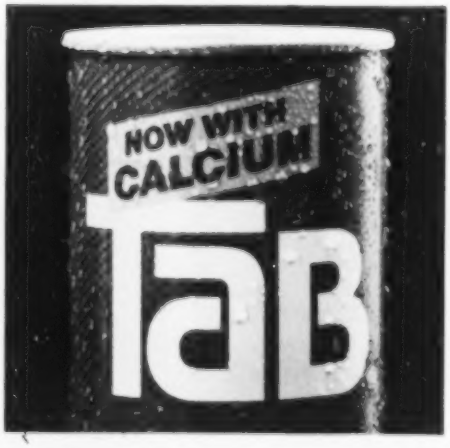
In Hungary, fertility peaks sharply at 20-24 and, in 1982, this age group was about 300,000 smaller than it might have been if Hungary's mini-baby boom had been maintained. And the 15-19 group was smaller still. If the post-Revolt baby bust had not occurred, Hungary would almost certainly not be in a state of population decline today. Hungary may well see its growth rate rise when the larger birth cohorts of the 1970s reach childbearing age. Another lesson on the often powerful effects of age distribution on a population's dynamics.

Baby Not On Board?: The prospects for continued increase in childlessness in the U.S. seem good, according to an interpretation of data collected by the Census Bureau in the Current Population Survey (CPS) of June 1985. In 1985, 26.2 percent of American women aged 30-34 had no children. Although data on birth expectations indicate that about half of those women do expect to have a birth, past evidence suggests otherwise. In 1980, for example, 19.8 percent of women 30-34 were childless; five years later, this cohort's childless percentage had dropped only to 16.7 percent.

Data on birth expectations in the CPS indicate once again that American women say that they expect to have about 2.1 children each. Of the women surveyed, 10 percent said that they expected to remain childless. However, 13 percent said that they were uncertain as to their birth expectations while another 17 percent failed to respond at all. There is evidence that these women are more likely to give a response of "no births expected" when they do reply to the question in later surveys. —*C.H.*

ADDENDA

Signs of the Inexorable Aging of America–IV



Coca-Cola is test-marketing Tab with calcium (10 percent of the recommended daily allowance per 12-ounce serving). With new concerns about calcium deficiency and osteoporosis, the sugar-free diet cola's appeal seems to be no longer just for weight and fashion, but for health. Tab itself is now 23 years old, by the way.

CURRENT READINGS

PRB welcomes materials on population topics for possible inclusion in Current Readings. Publishers may address review copies to Book Review Editor, POPULATION TODAY, Population Reference Bureau, 777 14th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

GO TO THE PEOPLE: Releasing the Rural Poor Through the People's School System, by James B. Mayfield. West Hartford, Conn.: Kumarian Press, 1986. 200 pages. $15.95, paper. ISBN 0-931816-46-7.

Rural development programs in Third World countries since World War II have tested numerous models, each falling short of expectations. Early postwar approaches were generally one-way systems of service delivery and technology transfer employing communication from the top down. Peasant farmers were seen as passive recipients of western technology.

The Green Revolution of the 1960s saw community development generalists replaced by agricultural extension specialists. Unfortunately only the middle- and large-scale farmers, who owned land and could afford the inputs necessary to capitalize on new technology, were served.

As each new model became established, its advocates tended to perceive it as representing new wisdom capable of correcting past mistakes. *Go to the People* describes an approach introduced in China over 40 years ago, the principles of which are not only consistent with the latest thinking on rural development, but can be used as a standard by which more recent strategies can be measured.

The "mass education movement," conceived by Dr. James Yen, was originally directed to reducing illiteracy. It became the rationale for establishing the Chinese-American Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction dealing with different aspects of agriculture, along with public health and land tenure reform. Dr. Yen's concept, later adapted in the Philippines, was carried out through "People's Schools," which catered to the least advantaged peasants and stressed that rural people should be taught to do things for themselves. The people, acting as paraprofessional agents and educators, control their own organizations while village and municipal leaders actively coordinate the efforts.

Mayfield's thorough review of the literature (some 300 references), his personal acquaintance with Dr. Yen's work, and his skill in defining the principles of effective rural development make this an outstanding contribution. It is especially appropriate at this time when the importance of local initiative and private sector involvement is gaining credence.

—Robert P. Worrall

POPULATION THOUGHT IN THE AGE OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC REVOLUTION, by James C. Riley. Durham, N.C.: Carolina Academic Press, 1985. 225 pages. $24.75. ISBN 0-89089-257-1.

In the 1700s, European populations began to grow markedly as mortality rates declined. Riley's engrossing history shows how this unexpected trend – dimly perceived at first – influenced the intellectual thought of the period. Powerful new tools of science and mathematics made it possible to analyze population dynamics as never before. Meanwhile, traditional optimistic assumptions about population growth were coming into question. By century's end, Riley shows, more ambivalent views had emerged as to humanity's ability to fit into its world, culminating in the work of Thomas Malthus.

—Art Haupt

ATLAS OF NORTH AMERICA, by the National Geographic Society. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic, 1985. 264 pages. $39.95; $29.95, soft cover. ISBN 0-87044-607-X.

Unique among currently published atlases, this new *Atlas of North America* contains some of the latest applications of space mapping technology, resulting in a clear and colorful view of the surface of the continent of North America. (Central America, the Caribbean, and Hawaii are also included.)

The maps are of large scale and wide-ranging in their information, including the lithosphere, climate, resources, land use and population – information especially welcome to anyone interested in biological aspects of the environment.

More than just a book of maps, the atlas also incorporates useful geographical information on flora and fauna of states, parks, and woodlands. This National Geographic publication is truly "a space age portrait of a continent"– an important publication which belongs in the libraries of all whose work requires access to the most current geographic presentation.

—Walter B. Hope
Assistant Professor of Geography
Howard University

Books Received

ABORTION, MEDICINE, AND THE LAW (3rd edition, revised), edited by J. Douglas Butler and David F. Walbert. New York: Facts on File, 1986. 795 pages. $40.00.

ASIAN LABOR MIGRATION: Pipeline to the Middle East, edited by Fred Arnold and Nasra M. Shah. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1986. 265 pages. $26.50.

CHOICE AND CIRCUMSTANCE: Racial Differences in Adolescent Sexuality and Fertility, by Kristin A. Moore, et al. New Brunswick, N.J.: Transaction Books, 1986. 150 pages. $19.95.

ESTIMATES OF PUBLIC COSTS FOR TEENAGE CHILDBEARING: A Review of Recent Studies and Estimates of 1985 Public Costs, by Martha R. Burt. Washington, D.C.: Center for Population Options, 1986. 39 pages. $8.00.

MIGRATION ACROSS TIME AND NATIONS, edited by Ira Glazier and Luigi De Rosa. New York: Homes & Meier, 1986. 384 pages. $49.50.

MONITORING CHILDREN'S HEALTH: Key Indicators, by C. Arden Miller et al. Washington, D.C.: American Public Health Association, 1986. 124 pages. $15.00.

SPOTLIGHT

HAWAII

Population (mid-1985 estimate): 1,053,900
Land area: 6,425 sq. miles
Births per 1,000 pop. (1985): 17.3
Deaths per 1,000 pop. (1985): 5.5
Rate of natural increase (1985): 1.2 percent
Total fertility rate (1980): 2.1
Infant mortality rate (1985): 8.7 infant deaths per 1,000 live births
Life expectancy at birth (1979-81): 77 years
Capital: Honolulu
State fish: Humuhumunukunukuapu'aa

by Robert Gardner

The only state in the United States surrounded entirely by water, Hawaii is a fascinating place, and is almost a demographic laboratory.

Hawaii was the last state to enter the Union, in 1959. Its history as part of the United States, however, goes back to the late 19th century, and its involvement with the U.S. much farther than that. "Discovered" by Captain James Cook in 1778, Hawaii was first populated as early as AD 500, by settlers from the Marquesas, and by Tahitians between AD 900 and 1300. Most estimates of the population living in Hawaii when Cook arrived range from 200,000 to 400,000.

Diseases from Europe and other factors led to a rapid decline in the number of Hawaiians, and today there are few pure-blooded Hawaiians left, although the number of part-Hawaiians was estimated to be almost 190,000 in 1983.

In Hawaii, as in no other state, no single ethnic group constitutes a majority of the population. Instead, according to the 1980 Census, 34 percent of the population was white, 25 percent Japanese, 14 percent Filipino, 12 percent Hawaiian (as self-identified or arbitrarily allocated), 6 percent Chinese, with smaller percentages of a host of other groups. Almost half the population was Asian. In 1984, however, only 38 percent of civilian births in the state were "unmixed," indicating an ongoing process which is making such ethnic statistics less and less meaningful.

The population of Hawaii can be divided along lines other than ethnic. For example, the state is home to a large number of military personnel and their dependents, numbering well over 100,000. The demographic characteristics of this group, its young age structure, relatively high level of fertility, and rapid in- and out-migration, make understanding the demography of the state a complicated and interesting endeavor.

Migration has been a central feature of the state's demography and society since the first Polynesian immigrants arrived. Often the immigrants entered Hawaii on the bottom rung of the societal ladder, such as by doing farm labor in the fields of the great plantations. Lengthy residence brought with it a rise on the social scale. Typically this pattern was mirrored in the mortality levels of the various groups. Recent arrivals usually had relatively high mortality, while the more established, better-off groups had lower levels. Today, mortality differentials have narrowed, and the state as a whole consistently enjoys the lowest mortality levels of the country. In 1980, while life expectancy for the United States stood at 73.7 years, for Hawaii it was 77.0 years.

Immigration from other countries and in-migration from other states have contributed, along with natural increase, to rapid growth in Hawaii's population, averaging 2.3 percent annually in this century, compared to 1.4 percent for the U.S. as a whole. This population growth is of concern to many residents, given the limiting aspects of Hawaii's environment. The state is dependent on the outside world for most of its day-to-day supplies. Very little of the food consumed in Hawaii is grown there, and very few of the manufactured products used there are produced there. The single most important industry is tourism, which is booming today but could bust in the future for any number of reasons.

One important demographic factor, migration, is beyond the state's control. Hawaii, like some areas of the mainland, receives a disproportionate number of immigrants in relation to its resident population. Immigration is controlled by the federal government, not the state government. Similarly, internal migration is protected by the Constitution, so any legal efforts to restrict movement from other states are impossible. Migration to Hawaii will probably continue until the islands lose their attractiveness – a direct result of that very migration, say opponents of migration and growth.

Hawaii was the first state in the nation to have a Population Commission, which was formed to find out more about the demography of the state and to make recommendations for state government action. The Commission held numerous meetings and produced several studies, but recently lost its separate existence and was absorbed into the State Department of Planning and Economic Development. It nevertheless remains true that concern and interest in local population matters are probably as high in Hawaii as in any state in the union, and that Hawaii will continue to have a unique demographic situation.

Hawaii Visitors Bureau

Statue of King Kamehameha, first ruler of Hawaii and unifier of the islands.

Bob Gardner is the 1985-1986 Andrew W. Mellon Visiting Scholar at PRB and Research Associate at the East-West Population Institute, Honolulu. He wishes to thank Bob Schmitt for his assistance with this *Spotlight*.